

**LIVE UPDATES** Updated 18 minutes ago

## Coronavirus Live Updates: C.D.C. Says Case Numbers Could Be 2-13 Times Higher Than Reported in Parts of U.S.

The landmark deal in the European Union would issue grants to hard-hit members of the bloc. A temporary hospital in New York City that cost \$52 million treated only 79 virus patients.

**RIGHT NOW** Officials in Mississippi reported more than 1,630 new cases on Tuesday, a single-day record.

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### Here's what you need to know:

- [The C.D.C. says the number of people infected 'far exceeds the number of reported cases' in parts of the U.S.](#)
- [The European Union agrees to a groundbreaking stimulus package to fight the pandemic recession.](#)
- [Senate Republicans outline their opening proposal for the next round of relief.](#)
- [Pharmaceutical executives tell Congress a vaccine might be ready within six months.](#)
- [China is using a visit by the World Health Organization to extol its response to the pandemic.](#)
- [Covid-19 patients are prone to problems with blood clots, a study finds.](#)
- [In a hard-hit Texas county, stay-at-home orders are issued, but they have no teeth.](#)

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A mobile testing site in Miami on Tuesday. Saul Martinez for The New York Times

## The C.D.C. says the number of people infected ‘far exceeds the number of reported cases’ in parts of the U.S.

The number of people infected with the coronavirus in different parts of the United States was anywhere from two to 13 times higher than the reported rates for those regions, according to data released Tuesday by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The findings suggest that large numbers of people who did not have symptoms or did not seek medical care may have kept the virus circulating in their communities. The study is the largest of its kind to date, although some early data was released last month.

“These data continue to show that the number of people who have been infected with the virus that causes Covid-19 far exceeds the number of reported cases,” Dr. Fiona Havers, the C.D.C. researcher who led the study, said in an email. “Many of these people likely had no symptoms or mild illness and may have had no idea that they were infected.”

The researchers analyzed samples from people who had routine clinical tests, or were inpatients at hospitals, in 10 cities and states for evidence of prior coronavirus infection. The team released early data for six of the sites in June, and for all 10 locations Tuesday in the journal JAMA. They also released data from later times for eight sites to the C.D.C.’s website on Tuesday.

About 40 percent of infected people do not develop symptoms, but they may still pass the virus on to others. The United States now tests roughly 700,000 people a day. The new results highlight the need for much more testing to detect infection levels and contain the viral spread in parts of the country.

For example, in Missouri, the prevalence of infections as of May 30 was 2.8 percent or 171,000, 13 times the reported rate of 12,956 cases, suggesting that the state missed most people with the virus who might have contributed to its outsized outbreak.

In some regions, the gap between estimated infections and reported cases decreased as testing capacity and reporting improved. New York City, for example, showed a 12-fold difference between actual infections and reported cases in early April, but by early May the difference was down to tenfold.

The study indicates that even the hardest-hit area in the study — New York City, where nearly one in four people has been exposed to the virus — is nowhere near achieving herd immunity, the level of exposure at which the spread of the virus would start to dwindle on its own. To reach that level, experts believe at least 60 percent of people in a particular place would have had to be exposed to the virus.

“These figures suggest that the U.S. is nowhere near herd immunity,” said Carl Bergstrom, an infectious diseases expert at the University of Washington in Seattle.

## The European Union agrees to a groundbreaking stimulus package to fight the pandemic recession.



President Emmanuel Macron of France and Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany after European leaders reached a deal in Brussels on Tuesday. Pool photo by John Thys

European Union leaders early on Tuesday stepped up to confront one of the gravest challenges in the bloc’s history, agreeing to a landmark spending package to rescue their economies from the ravages of the pandemic.

The 750 billion euro (\$857 billion) stimulus agreement, spearheaded by Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany and President Emmanuel Macron of France, sent a strong signal of solidarity even as it exposed deep new fault lines in a bloc reshaped by Britain’s exit.

The deal was notable for its firsts: Countries will raise large sums by selling bonds collectively, rather than individually; and much of that money will be handed out to member nations hit hardest by the pandemic as grants, not loans.

“Europe has shown it is able to break new ground in a special situation. Exceptional situations require exceptional measures,” Ms. Merkel said in a news conference at dawn. “A very special construct of 27 countries of different backgrounds is actually able to act together, and it has proven it.”

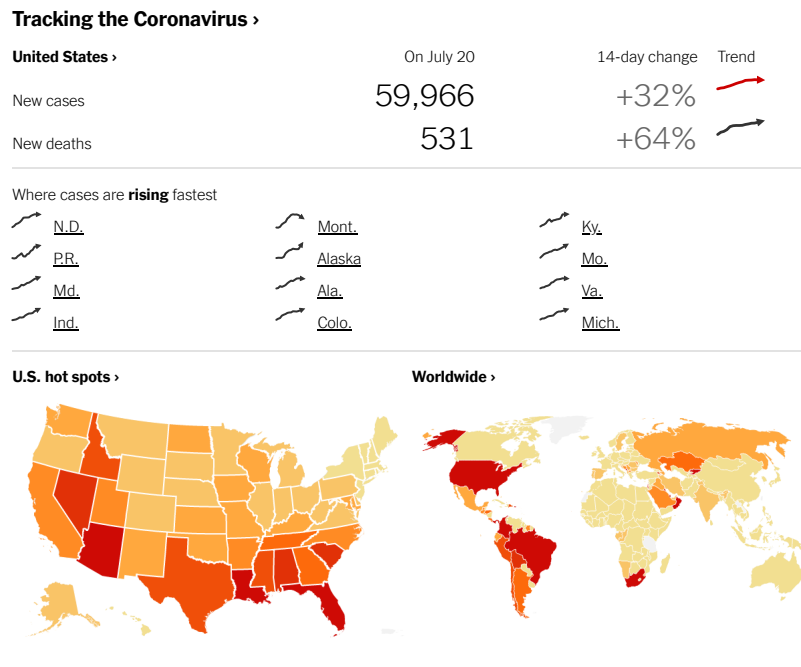
The talks were defined by shifting roles among members now jostling to make their voices heard and for leadership in the absence of Britain, which had often played the part of the thrifty contrarian, fastidious about rules, in past summits.

This time, Ms. Merkel, who holds the E.U.'s rotating presidency, put her finger on the scale on behalf of hard-hit southern countries and did battle with the nations she once championed, the northern members that have been less affected by the virus and are wary of the vast sums being thrown around.

Economists predict a recession in Europe far worse than anything since World War II. France, Italy and Spain, the bloc's second-, third- and fourth-largest economies, are expected to suffer the most, clocking in contractions of around 10 percent this year.

Greece and other smaller economies that are still recovering from the last recession will also be badly affected by the downturn.

The package now goes to the European Parliament for ratification, where it is expected to face a serious challenge on the grounds that it does not tackle concerns about how Poland and Hungary's governments violate the bloc's standards for democracy and the rule of law.



## Senate Republicans outline their opening proposal for the next round of relief.

Republicans' opening proposal for the next coronavirus relief package will include \$105 billion for schools, additional funding for a popular federal loan program for small businesses and another round of direct payments to American families, Senator Mitch McConnell of Kentucky, the majority leader, said on Tuesday.

Sketching out the contours of what is expected to be a \$1 trillion plan, Mr. McConnell doubled down on his insistence that the package also include liability protections for businesses, medical workers and schools and businesses navigating the pandemic — a proposal that Democrats fiercely oppose.

Time is of the essence for lawmakers, given that expanded jobless benefits of an additional \$600 per week are set to expire at the end of this month.

But privately, officials working on the package cautioned colleagues that the coming negotiation, a wide-ranging election-year brawl, was likely to stretch into August, leaving tens of millions of unemployed Americans without the extra help as Congress hammers out the latest recovery plan and the virus surges.

On Tuesday, Republicans faced the added challenge of coming to terms with their own president on the details of their legislation.

Mr. McConnell did not say whether the education aid in his bill would be conditioned on schools holding in-person classes in the fall, in line with President Trump's demands, and made no mention of a payroll tax cut that the president has pressed to include, which has little support in either party. Nor did he mention how his proposal would address the expiration of enhanced unemployment benefits set to expire at the end of July, which Republicans have made clear they intend to scale back.

Steven Mnuchin, the Treasury secretary, and Mark Meadows, the White House chief of staff, were to attend a party luncheon and then meet with leading Democrats, who have already laid out their own, far more expansive, \$3 trillion plan.